extreme measures," the President had thought would be expedient to make a solemn and sive appeal to Spain, by an extraordinary as had been suggested in a former despatch, but "this purpose has been for the present, at least, abandoned, for reasons which need not be here stated." The statement of these reasons might have relieved the Cabinet from the imputation of singular vacillation and weakness. Mr. Marcy then adverts to the unsettled state of things in Spain, finds hope in a of Ministry, and counsels watchfulness and forbearance as to pressing particular demands. It is far less important to settle our account with Spain as to the past, than to make a satisfactory arrangement as to the future. This arrangement, as appears from the rest of the despatches, embraces the cession of Cuba. To subject Mr. Soule is again called upon to direct particular attention. Suggesting various considerations in view of various contingencies,

"These remarks are intended to apply no oult to the lesser questions between the two pernments, but equally to the graver and heher ones, especially to what concerns the re In a subsequent paragraph, he speaks

that radical change in the political conditio f the idand, which its own tranquillity and resperity require, and which alone is compe ent to avoid these off-repeated causes of jus amblaint, and consequently to assure perm and hip between the United States and In the second despatch, same date August, we have the origin of the Osten

non a particular step, from which he antic much advantage to the negotiation with an are charged on the subject of Cuba. After reciting several considerations, which not printed, he continues:

These, and other considerations, which will ccur to you, suggest that much ma at Landon and Paris, either to prom by the great object in view, or at least away impediments to its successful con

United States, or of the Black Warrior out erything about Cuba, and how to ob Was not Mr. Soule's conduct, after is in keeping with these instructions? Th biect of the Administration was, to ge la, and Mr. Soule, entering zealously into views could think of nothing else.

Let us recapitulate: First, Mr. Marcy Mr. Soule that he is to make no propo Cothe purchase of Cuba, but is to ascer ain whether England and France, either o the have extended a protectorate over Cuba al whether either or both, are encouraging introduction of free labor into the islandving down such general principles at the came time as, in his opinion, will justify the sates, should either contingency be demon

Next, we see him pursuing a course of plation in the Black Warrior affair, and the ident appealing to Congress for extraordi my powers, evidently with a view of taking on of Cuba, should Spain delay to re and in the manner prescribed by our Admir on. Soon, a despatch is forwarded, in esting Mr. Soule with full authority to make a gration "lately organized" there, and the "tyreposition for the purchase of Cuba.

Then, Congress having failed to gre ally communicates to him the purpose of as to the best mode of acquiring Cuba,

serve—the one, great object, is, the acqui on of Cuba. All other means having failed wisdom of a Congress of Ministers is now ked. This brings us to the final chapte

of Mr. Marcy, of the 16th August, s, then adjourned to Aix la Cha-Soule busily employed himself for if we delay its solution, we will seem to encourage the hope that e to that solution peaceably. But, thecroise, if it is to bring upon vers of this Continent are engaged in ag as it lasts, and may, before it ends, neither England nor France would interwith us, and by giving some reasons for

the counsels of the Ostend Conference or of taking Cuba by force, should to part with it peaceably.

ared at length in the Era, but a notice of its mmendations is necessary to

and are thoroughly convinced that an and earnest effort ought to be made" Parchase Cuba from Spain at any price for it can be obtained, not exceeding the -," or \$120,000,000, as we learn quent part of the report. The sal, they add, "should be made in such a r as to be presented, through the necesc form, to the Supreme Constituortes about to assemble." They "canate a refusal, unless through the basis of enduring friendship. nce of foreign Powers," who have

itter, we need say nothing-of the former, ry to the North American Republic as present members," and "it belongs the Union is the providential nursery." and Spain."

aced within its boundaries." "Considerations exist which render delay in sary!" the acquisition of this island exceedingly dangerous to the United States."

ly organized within its limits, and the tyranny him to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba, reand oppression which characterize its immedi- marking that it had been hoped her Catholic ate rulers, threaten an insurrection at every Majesty's Government might listen to such a moment, which may result in direful consequences to the American People."

"Cuba has become to us an unceasing danence; but should he have reason to believe that ger, and a permanent cause of anxiety and "the men in power are averse to entertaining The conferees then proceed: "If Spain, dead

offensive to the national pride of Spain, and o the voice of her own interest, and actuated that it would find no favor in a considerable by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor. class of the people," "then it would be but should refuse to sell Cuba," "What ought to be too evident that the time for such a negotiathe course of the American Government?" tion has not arrived." Thus, without noticing the recommendation of the Conferees to make

Now, note the conclusion to which their reply "Self-preservation is the first law of nature,

with States as well as with individuals." The law is sometimes made the pretext of "flagrant injustice," but "the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recog-

Now, the United States have hitherto acquired every foot of their territory honorably; and our "past history forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation." Preserving our own "conthe censures of the world."

States were determined to have the island, and scious rectitude," "we can afford to disregard would obtain it by other means, if their present advances, so advantageous to Spain, be refased by her;" "but," he immediately adds, Can the reader resist the practical concluafter thus clearly pointing out the real meaning sion of such an argument? The plain meaning of their recommendation, "other parts of the of the Conferees is, that the proper course of report repel this inference." He labors to the American Government-Spain refusing to sell-would be, to seize the islamd. But, uneduce from these "other parts" an argument to prove that they did not mean to recommend willing to commit themselves to this naked "the alternative of cession or seizure," appaproposition, they throw a thin veil over it, for the sake of decency. After Spain shall have rently anxious to relieve them from the odium of such counsel. The President, he says, enbeen offered, and have refused, a price for Cuba, far beyond its present value, "it will tirely concurs in the opinion, that, after Spain shall have refused to sell, "it will then be time then be time to consider the question, Does to consider the question. Does Cuba in the Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously enpossession of Spain seriously endanger the indanger our internal peace, and the existence of our cherished Union?" Should the question ternal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?" Having assumed that by the conferees be answered in the affirmative, "then, by every this is regarded as an open question, he promptlaw, human and divine, we shall be justified in ly commits the Administration to the negative wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power: However much we might regret our want of and this upon the very same principle that success in our efforts to obtain the cession of would justify an individual in tearing down the it. (Cuba,) that failure would not, without s burning house of his neighbor, if there were no material change in the condition of the island. other means of preventing the flames from deinvolve imminent peril to the existence of our stroying his own house. We ought neither to Government." Of course, the law of self-prescount the cost, nor regard the odds which ervation would not authorize its seizure. Thus Spain might enlist against us." Did these this very report, intended to recommend the gentlemen hope to shield themselves from realternative proposition of purchase or seizure, sponsibility for these covert recommendations he uses to sustain the Administration in repuof violence, by following them immediately with the declaration, "We forbear to enter into diating it! This is all the notice bestowed on this elabthe question, whether the present condition of orate paper, the product of three days' incubathe island would justify such a measure?" ion by the Conference at Ostend. Did they forget that they had already entered The rest of the despatch is devoted to it into that question, and virtually decided it in tructions to Mr. Soule in regard to re-opening the affirmative? What is the question? the negotiations for satisfaction in the Black Does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seri-Warrior case; and, the cession of the island of ously endanger our internal peace, and the Cuba being "hopelessly abandoned for the existence of our cherished Union?" We say they had already decided this question-depresent," in regard to arrangements providing against future misconduct by the Spanish aucided it in the opening part of their report, when, enumerating the reasons for the acquithorities in that island. What followed, was precisely what was sition of Cuba, they asserted that it was "as necessary to the North American Republic as pected. The Administration having given up, any of its present members"—that "delay in as hopeless for the present, the acquisition its acquisition is exceedingly dangerous to the Cuba, Mr. Soule had nothing more to do. His United States"-that the system of free immi. great mission was closed, and on the 17th of December he resigned his commission as envoy

ranny of its rulers, threaten an insurrection extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

Before leaving, he wrote to Mr. Marcy, inform

ng him that the question of Cuba having been

brought before the Cortes incidentally, the Min-

ister of Foreign Affairs declared with emphasis

that to part with Cuba would be "to part with

the national honor"-a declaration which was

We shall close this article by copying the

"M, Luzurriaga, Minister of Forign Affairs

elf! [A burst of loud and prolonged applause.]

The Cabinet of the Duke of Victory will never

consent to it; never! [These words, pronounced

with great animation and force, are again cov-

"M. D'ALBAIDA: I concur with and adopt the

nerous language of Monsieur the Minister of

State. Upon this question we are all Spaniards

Yes, yes. | America only wants Cuba in order

o make of it another slave State. The true mode

nothing in common with the policy of the Uni-

European liberty. Vain protestations! Noth-

in the sentiments expressed by him in favor of

the abolition of Slavery, but thinks that this is a

and passes to the order of the day." [Cries

apon this question there could not be two opin-

to be the organ for proposing the formula by which the Constitutent Cortes will give expres-

tion. [Yes, yes; let us vote!]
"M. Olozaga's resolution was carried by

unanimous vote. The vote was followed by a

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

Judging from the notices in the papers in the

n extent since the rush to California that fol-

high order as to intelligence and means. Be-tween one and two hundred leave Boston week-

y. From a few facts we have recently learned,

here are no less than six hundred persons in

Cincinnati alone, now getting ready to leave in a few weeks. About one bundred and thirty

Germans marched down Main street a few days

ince, preceded by a band of music, and took

Association," have chartered the steamer Ex-

press, and will start to-day or to-morrow. About

two hundred will leave at this trip, and as many

more will follow in a few weeks, as fast as preparations can be made in Kansas for their reception. They take with them a frame schoolhouse, ten of Hinkle's cottages, a steam engine,

saw-mill, several yokes of oxen, horses, Dur-ham cattle, &c. Mr. Clark, formerly a survey-

sion to its so profound and legitimate sat

temporary suspension of the sitting.

us in a Spanish Parliament; and I am proud

ered with applauses.

All that I can say is, and I say it most distinct

eceived with the most vehement plaudits.

It is needless to characterize the report as a flagrantly filibustering paper-the common sense of mankind will fasten this stigma upon

consequences to the American People"-that

danger, and a permanent cause of anxiety and

alarm "-that "the Union can never enjoy re-

pose, nor possess reliable security, so long as

Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries."

If these assertions be true, then, beyond all

doubt, "does Cuba, in the possession of Spain,

seriously endanger our internal peace, and the

existence of our cherished Union." They an-

swer the very question, which they say they

will forbear to enter into: they answer it in the

affirmative, and on their own showing, there-

fore, stand openly committed to the declara-

tion, that, "by every law, human and divine,

we shall be justified in wresting it (Cuba) from

By comparing the report with the general tenor and spirit of his instructions, it will be seen that it broadly and emphatically announces and recommends the practical conclusion which the propositions and principles stated by him merely suggested. We do not therefore wonder at the confident tone in which Mr. Soulè communicated the report to the Secretary. But Mr. Marcy is too experienced a politician to commit himself in a matter of grave importance, without providing for a retreat, if cessary. In the interval from August 16th to November 13th, the date of his reply to the report of the Ostend Conference, times had report of the Ostend Conference, times had changed, and the political horizon was charged Nothing, unless it be, from time to time, a few with portentous indications. The elections in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, had resulted in the complete overthrow of the Administration, and the cause of this unprecedented political revolution-the reaction of the People against Slavery and Slavery Extension-was clearly understood by the President and his Counsellors. The idea of prosecuting, in the face of such a reaction, the attempt to acquire Cuba, by purchase or war, could no longer be safely entertained. The Administration must "back out," but in such a way as to avoid, if possible, the appearance of a radical discrepancy between itself and the Ostend Conferees. To Mr. Marey was committed this difficult task; and it cannot be denied that he managed the matter with great adroitness. While appearing to sanction the general principles laid down by these gentlemen, he contrives to reach precisely opposite conclusions. Without opposing their argument, or taking apparently a directly antagonistic position, he practically repudiates their counsels, and then, by the help of an ingenious construction and collocation of their most extravagant propositions, assumes their concurrence in a policy which their report was designed to put an end to.

He tells them that the source of all our difficulties with Spain is clearly disclosed in their report; and that the measure therein presented-the purchase of Cuba-is probably the only one which would, with certainty, place the relations of the two countries on the sure

See, how one word will modify the position ight to interfere." The reasons in favor of a man. That little word, probably, tells uisition are such as apply to the that the Administration is on the retreat. For ites, and such as apply to Spain. Of in former instructions he had spoken, without qualification, of the acquisition of Cuba, as the only mode of securing permanent peace with Spain; "that radical change in the politirations attendant on it, it "is | cal condition of the island, which its own tranquillity and prosperity require, and which alone is competent * * * to assure perthat great family of States of manent friendship between the United States

The Union can never enjoy repose, nor posthe union can never enjoy

" The system of immigration and labor late- to the instructions of Mr. Soule, empowering gine, saw-mill, and extensive machinery, fruit trees, seeds, cattle, &c., and prepare for the reception of others. The association expects to take out five hundred families during the season .- Cincinnati Gazette. proposition. He desires Mr. Soule to converse on the subject with men of position and influ-

such a proposition, that the offer of it would be

an immediate offer to Spain to purchase the

island, he coolly instructs Mr. Soule to with-

hold such an offer, if convinced that it "would

This leads him necessarily to advert to the

report, the language of a part of which, he

says, "might perhaps be so construed as to

sustain the inference, * * * that the prop-

osition should be made, though there should be

no chance of its being entertained, and that it

should be accompanied with the open declara-

tion or a significant suggestion that the United

ertainly be rejected."

BRIEF SUMMARY.

The following articles being the growth and produce of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, are now received into the United S ates free of duty :.

"Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and silted meats; cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; un-dried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs; hides, furs, skirs, or tails, undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, allow, lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds coal; pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire-wood, plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool; fish; oil; rice; broom-corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or un-wrought burr or grindstones; dye-stuffs; flax, nemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags."

THE REV. JOHN F. COOK, a colored minister of this city, founder and pastor of the 15th street resbyterian Church, died at his residence a few days since. He was held in high esteem by all classes, and his death is a severe loss to the colored people, to whose best interests he was devoted.

Mr. Sollers, of Maryland, explains that ne did not make any Anti-Slavery remarks in the House last session-he simply stid that Slavery was a curse in some sections, not to the slave, but to the master."

MISSISSIPPI, according to the American Orn, contains 400 councils, and 40,000 memers of the Know Nothings. THE WHIG PRESS OF VIRGINIA is out quite

nanimously in support of the Know Nothing ominations Ex-GOVERNOR WASHBURNE has been appoint

d Law-Lecturer at Harvard College, in place of Judge Loring.

MR. KNIGHT, a young man from hiladel phta, Acting Commercial Agent at Port au Prince, Hayti, got into an altercatical lately with a merchant and his son, and re eived a blow. Forthwith he complained to the Empe ror, as if the United States in his person had been assaulted, and the merchant and his son were accordingly imprisoned and fined. Souuque was rather too complaisant.

FROM THE TRIBUNE We learn that M. Caz neau, in February last, sent to the Government of Dominica the treaty rejected by the Nation al Representatives, allowing twenty-four hours to the President to sign it, and threatening a bombardment, if he did not. Captain Shaw, commanding the American vessel of war there, determined that the Government should be free to act without compulsion, put to sea, and a very dignified negative was returned to the fierce Plenipotentiary.

THE ELDORADO CASE furnishes occasion to the Washington Union for its usual cursing and swearing where Spain is concerted. The amount of it is, that while the island of Cuba was in a state of alarm on account of he dread ed approach of the filibusters, the Un ted States mail steamship Eldorado, from Asp wall, approaching Havana in the night, lana, who, according to usage, fired a shot to bring her to, and this appearing to I im to fail, fired another shot over her wheel-house. The Eldorado then was brought to, an o licer, sent on board, examined her, and she was allowed to proceed, having been detained 45 minutes.

report of this scene, of December 19th, in the THE STEAMER FALLS CITY, Capt. Sam. Mason. Cortes, given in the French newspapers. It arrived in Cincinnati about 9 o'clock, on Satwill show not only the determination of Spain, urday night, from Wheeling, en rorte for St. but how clearly is understood in Europe the Louis, having on board sixteen slaves, in cusmeaning of our eager desire to secure Cuba, and tody of their owner. Several attempts were how deeply it has injured our national reputamade by citizens during the day to go aboard. ion. How long shall the Slave Interest be sufbut they were repulsed. About 9 o'clock in the fered to demoralize the foreign policy of the evening, Mr. H. B. Blakwell, accompanied by Government, and degrade us in the judgment one of the Deputy Sheriffs, came on board armed with a writ of habeas corpus, and demanded the slaves. But their owner, at dark, had very quietly conveyed them in a yawl to y and emphatically, that the sale of the island the Kentucky shore! f Cuba would be the sale of Spanish honor it-

There ought to be a law making the owners nd captain of a boat liable in fuch cases: the idea of making Cincinnati a trunsit depot in the domestic slave-trade is not to be tolera-

The United States Officers if New York are on the alert to enforce the nectrality laws against persons said to be engaged in enlisting ecruits in that city for the English army in the Crimea. The plan is to hire persons to go to Canada, and have them enlisted there.

be to proclaim the emancipation of the slaves in our colonies. [Sensation.] I seize this occa-sion to declare that the Spanish Democracy has THE BILL regulating the tenure of church property, so as to have it held by trustees, for ted States. The United States declared at first that they meant to come up to the assistance of the benefit of the church, passed the Senate of New York, by a vote of 26 to 4; and its passage is confidently anticipated in the Assembly. A similar bill has already become a law speeches, of which we can make nothing.
[Laughter.] Therefore, I repeat it, and I wish in Michigan. The object is to prevent church to be well understood, we have had nothing and property from being held by a hierarchy. we have nothing in common with the policy of the United States. [Approbation.] "M. DE LA SAGRA concurs with M. d'Albaida

Col. Kinney, it is said, although no longer ommander of the Central American Expedition, maintains his determination to carry out his plans in Central America.

matter that should be made the subject of deep CALIFORNIA MATTERS, according to a sumand long reflection.

"M. OLOZAGA: I propose to the Chamber the following order of the day: ming up of the last California news by an exchange, are not very hopeful: "The Chamber declares that it has heard with "The three days' batch of news from Califorthe most lively satisfaction the patriotic lan-guage uttered by Monsieur the Minister of State,

ia scarcely affords an item of interest, except he progress that was being made in regulating the embarrassed affairs of the various bankers, from all quarters of yes, yes!]
"M. OLOZAGA: I well knew in advance that and in this but little of a satisfactory nature had been accomplished, further than the resumption of payment by Messrs. Wells, Farge, & Co., whose condition appears to be much firmer than most of the other houses; indeed, at so low an ebb had the affairs of Messrs. Adams & Co. been found, that a petition for insolvency had actually been filed, and although the published statements of liabilities and assets exhibited a balance of some one hundred thousand in favor of the creditors, it was feared that a forced realization of the assetts, which would of course become necessary, would not yield sufficient to satisfy all claims. Messrs. Page, Bacon, & Co. do not appear to have advanced much nearer to a resumption, still requiring a few days to ree States, emigration to Kansas is a great fea-We have seen nothing like it complete their arrangements.

A SERIES OF STRONG Anti-Slavery resolves lowed the discovery of the gold mines. The general character of the emigrants also is of a York, which, it is thought, will be passed.

WE REGRET DEEPLY to learn from the papers that General Wilson, while lecturing Friday evening, in the Tremont Temple, Boston, was struck with apoplexy. passage on the steamer Duke, with their families and effects, comprising a goodly assortment of agricultural tools, machinery, fruit trees, seeds, &c. Another party of excellent families from Kentucky, called the "Kentucky Kansas Association".

Ex-Senator Phelps, for many years a Senator in Congress from the State of Vermont died on the 25th, at his residence in Middle bury, Vermont, aged fifty-five.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE HON. J. D. AN-DREWS, as Consul General to the British North American Provinces, is peculiarly appropriate, creditable to the President, and richly merited by Mr. Andrews. It was conferred upon no party ground, as no reward for partisan zeal, but for important services rendered to his country by his agency in bringing to pass the Reciprocity Treaty. It is not too much to say, that without his clear intelligence and wisely-directed

last Friday evening, in Beston, was not apoplexy, but vertigo. Some time after he had been led from the platform, the physician stated that he was better; but it was thought prudent that he should not proceed with his lec

General Rebs.

From Kansas

The St. Louis papers have the following telegraphic despatch, dated at Independence (Mo.) on the 15th instant:

"We have just received by express the proc-lamation of Gov. Reeder. The most important are the following paragraphs relative to the election:
"A voter must dwell here at the time of offer ing his vote. He must then have commenced an actual inhabitancy, which he actually intends continue permanently; and he must have made

the Territory his dwelling, to the exclusion of any other home.
"In case any election is contested, the par ties aggrieved must bring the matter before the Governor, who shall determine the case between the parties contesting. He thus makes himself legislator, judge, and executive.
"The election takes place on Friday, 30th

Indiana Legislature.

nstant."

The Legislature of Indiana has adjourned without performing the constitutional duty of e-apportioning the State for representation. The present apportionment will expire before the meeting of another session, and there seems to be no remedy for the evil. A convention of the people is talked of, but the same difficulty occurs; there is no system of representation fixed for such a body.

Kentucky.

The Democratic Convention at Frankfort has minated the following ticket for State officers: Beverly L. Clarke, for Governor. Beriah Magoffin, for Lieutenant Governor. Robert Wickliffe Woolley, for Attorney Gen

James A. Grinstead, for Auditor. James H. Garrard, for Treasurer. Thomas J. Frazer, for Register. James M. Nesbit, for President of Board of

Internal Improvements.
Dr. J. D. Matthews, for Superintendent Public Instruction.

There was some dissension in the Convention is stated, arising out of the conflicting claims of Governor Powell and the Hon. Linn Boye or the Presidency of the United States. Ther vere ninety-odd malcontents in the Convention out, as this was not a controlling number, they let the resolutions pass without any open oppo sition, except an emphatic "no" from a pron

The Removal of Judge Loring.

Boston, March 19 .- The committee of the egislature on the petition for the removal o udge Loring are divided in opinion. The majority report in favor of a removal, which i igned by four members. A minority reporsigned by two members has been submitted against the removal. The other member of the mmittee did not sign the minority report, but day. he is against the removal.

Dreadful Explosion in a Coal Pit.

Richmond, Va., March 20 .- A terrific ex losion occurred at Midlothian Coal Pits, at Chesterfield, last evening. Sixteen persons were taken out alive, and eight dead. It is feared that all will die. It is supposed that there were fifty men in the pit at the time, most of whom will perish. The explosion was caused by a

Another Know Nothing Victory. Fredericksburg, March 20 .- At the charter ings elected the Mayor and all the other city

Rhode Island Democratic Convention.

Providence, March 21 .- The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and nominated Americus V. Potter, of Providence, for Govern or, and Nicholas Brown, of Warwick, for Lieu enant Governor. For Representatives to Congress, Eastern District-Thomas Davis, of North Providence.

Western District-Benjamin J. B. Thurston, o Strike of Factory Operatives. Manchester, N. H., March 21 .- A large

number of factory operatives are on a strike in this city, owing to the change of hours in the nills. A procession with music passed through the streets last evening. The motto of the op peratives is the "ten hour system," though the manifest a disposition to work eleven hours.

Erom Havana. New Orleans, March 20 .- The steamer Black Warrior has arrived, with Havana dates to the 17th. The news is not important. The military preparations and blockade continued. The ice of Pinto had not yet been carried into

effect, and it was thought his death penalty would be remitted. Mr. Thompson, the United States Vice Consul at Sagua, had been arrested and brought to Havana.

The New Temperance Law. Boston, March 21 .- The new Temperand Law, which imposes imprisonment for the first conviction, passed to a third reading in the

louse to-day, by a vote of-yeas 285, nays 42. Thirteen Boston members voted nay, sixteen yea, and fifteen were absent. It has already passed the Senate. Democratic Nomination.

New Haven, March 21 .- Frederick Croswell. Esq., was nominated for State Senator from this District, by the Democratic Convention, to-day

Appointment of Law Lecturer at Harvard. Boston, March 20 .- The President and Fel lows of Harvard University at Cambridge have appointed Hon, Emory Washburn, late Governor of Massachusetts, to be Law Lecturer in the Law School, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the refusal of the board to agree to the appoint ment of Judge Loring. It will be reco that Mr. Washburn was Governor at the time of Burns's arrest, and sustained the Executive in its efforts against the attempted rescue.

New Haven, Conn., March 20 .- James J Babcock, Esq., editor of The Palladium, was this morning nominated for State Senator for

the New Haven district, by the Whig Conven-British Recruiting Office in New York. New York, March 21 .- The German paper The Staatz Zeitung, states that the British Gov-ernment has opened an office in this city, for the enlistment of recruits for the British army.

Snow Storm at Norfolk. Norfolk, March 22 .- A terrible snow storm has been prevailing here since early this morning. The snow is now six inches deep, and still falling.

An Attempt to get up an Excitement. Providence, March 21.—A foolish attempt has been made to get up an excitement about a young lady of this city, said to be confined in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy here. There is no foundation for it, except that a lady has oined the Sisters, against the urgent wishes of

Cost of Passage from New England to Kansas. "What is the cost of passage from New England to Kansas?" inquires a correspondent and "what length of time will be consumed in he journey?"

The agents of the Emigrant Aid Company furnished tickets last year from Boston to Buf-falo for \$7; from Buffalo to St. Louis, by the Michigan Central Line, for \$13; and from St. Louis to Kansas, for \$5. Those wishing state rooms and board up the Missouri were charged

It should be remembered that \$25 for the entire trip does not include board at any place on the route, and that the \$5 additional up the Mis-souri only includes the cost of board up that riv-er. The entire cost of a journey from Boston to Kansas city, Missouri, including incidental ex-penses, cannot fall short of \$25.

when uniform prices will probably be establish | was provoked by the abolition measures of that | Wood, Pulled ed.—Lawrence (Kansus) Herald of Freedom, General.

A New Protectorate.

t appears that our Government has, by a treaty negotiated with the Government of Ecuador, btained the Protectorate of the Gallipago group of islands in the Pacific ocean. The Valparaiso Mercury contains the copy of a protest of the Representatives of France, England, Spain, and Peru, to the Government of Ecuador, against said treaty, which it seems is to give the Americans a monopoly of the guano of those

A Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The bill prohibiting the sale of liquor has assed both Houses of the Massachusetts Legisature. It is described as far more particula and sweeping in its provisions than the old law The Boston Atlas refers to what it calls a curi ous fact, that fifty-two members were absent o did not vote on the final passage of the bill. Washington Newspapers.

It is understood that the Globe will not b

ssue until the same period, but will continu

its tri-weekly and weekly publications. Mr. W

published, after the completion of the debates f the late Congress, until the beginning of the ext. The Sentinel has discontinued its dail-

D. Wallach is now sole proprietor of the Star A New "Maine Liquor Law." Another prohibitory liquor law has just been bassed by the Legislature of Maine, and approved y the Governor. For infractions of its provis ns, in inflicts for the first offence imprison nent, for the third not less than three nor more han six months, and for the fourth and every subsequent conviction \$1,000 fine and one year

in the State prison. The Strike of the Operatives. Manchester, N. H., March 24.- The strike of

he operatives continues with unabated determi thousand persons marched through the streets, and a meeting of citizens was held to sympathize with the strikers.

Snow Storm South. Columbia, S. C., March 22.-We had neavy snow storm here last night. It is feared

hat great injury will result to the crops. Kissane Sentenced. New York, March 23 .- Kissane, the notorio

orger, has been sentenced to two years and a half imprisonment in Sing Sing. Temperance Law in New Brunswick. New Brunswick, March 23 .- The Assembly

have passed the liquor bill by a vote of 21 to 17 It will probably pass the Legislative Council. Mayoralty of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, March 24.—The Democrats hav

ominated James J. Farran for Mayor of the eity. They passed resolutions denouncing the The Expected Steamer. New York, March 25, 9 P. M .- Up to thi

our, we have no tidings of the steamer Atlan

tic. She most likely did not sail on her regular Slave Case in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Columbian gives the facts of the slave case which has been lately on trial in that city: "Two colored men, named Alfred Raney and

Emanuel Points, have been the slaves of a man who resided about three miles from Dover, Ken neky. He owed some three or four thousand dollars to one Baldwin Haurl, of Missouri, wh took the slaves, it is said, at a valuation of \$1,400, according to the bill of sale, but with a verbal contract that the said slaves should be returned upon the repayment of the said assess

The slaves were placed in charge of Stoke Anderson and Paskett Anderson, as agents of Mr. Haurl, and they brought them down from Dover on the steamer Kenton. When the boat ceached here, last (Tuesday) night, they wer astened together by a heavy trace chain locke round their bodies, and were thus taken from he steamer Kenton and walked along the whar of our city to the steamer Jacob Strader, which

was to take them on.

"This fact having leaked out, a habeas corpus was sued out against the captain of the steam er Jacob Strader." At the hearing before Judge Spencer and

Judge Storer, S. P. Chase appeared with Judge Walker, and Messrs. Joliffe and Stallo, in be nalf of the colored men. The evidence before the court sustained the

statement of facts above given. On the 16th inst., the case was argued by A. O. Sullivan, Esq., for the claimants, and by Judge Stalle for the negroes. Mr. Sullivan admitted tha Slavery was an institution depending upon local law, and that the presumption of the law was in favor of freedom; but he contended that be comity in the law of nations, "an alien friend subject of a foreign power, when he sojourns abroad, is allowed the rights and property o

Judge Stallo made a very brilliant argumen on the other side.

We have no report of the proceedings of Saturday, on which day it was expected that arguments would be heard from Messrs. Walker. Joliffe, and Hon, S. P. Chase, for the slaves. and T. Chambers, Esq., for the master. But by telegraph, we learn that on the 21st the two negroes were brought into court, when Judge over informed them that they were at liberty to go free, but they preferred to return with eir master, and were at once conveyed across the river without excitement.

The case is of great value, as sustaining the octrine laid down in the Lemmon case in New York, and in other cases, that slaves brought by their masters into free States become free, un less they choose to return. An effort is to b made to induce the Supreme Court of the United States to overturn this law, and set up instead of it the universal law of slavery, but with the signs, now in full view of that tribunal, of a spirit on the part of the State courts to maintain State rights, it is likely that the effort will not be suc-

Slave cases seem to be plenty in Ohio gener ally. A despatch from Cincinnati, dated the "The Probate Court has issued an attach

ment against the captain of the steamer Falls City, who had nineteen slaves on board his boat, on Sunday evening, at the upper falls, and who prevented the Sheriff from examining the boat until the slaves had been conveyed in a yawl to the Kentucky shore."-Boston Telegraph.

New Hampshire Election. We take the following table and summary of he result of the late election in New Hampshire from the Concord Patriot, the Adminis

tration organ. The vote for Governor stands thus: Baker, Dem., 26,861; Metcalf, K. N., 32,650; Bell, Whig, 3,510; Fowler, Free Soil 1,265; Metcalf's majority, 1,014. Members of Congress .- The American candidates are elected in all their Congressional districts. They are as follows: District No. 1 James Pike is elected by about 5,000. District No. 2: Mason W. Tappan has over 3,500 ma-jority. District No. 3: A. H. Cragin has about

3,500 majority.

The Senate.—Eleven Senators appear to be chosen, ten of whom were the American candidates, and one Democrat. In the other district (the 6th) there is probably no choice.

The House. — Reckoning four yet to hear from, it appears that there are 310 elected, of whom 85 were chosen as Democrats, and 225 were elected in opposition to the Democrats. Many of the latter, probably full one-third, have

always heretofore acted with the Democratic Two United States Senators -- one for six years, to succeed Mr. Norris, and one for four years, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Atherton-will of course be chosen from the opponents of the Democratic party.

The Cuban Conspiracy.

In the correspondence which we have already published from Havana we have given the re-sult of the trial of Messrs. Pinto, Cadalzo, and Pinelo, all of whom are sentenced to the garrote. The New York Express gives, from other sources, the details of the insurrectionary plot, as follows:

but on the 13th November, this change, he thought, was "probably" the one thing necessary!"

Kansas, and has laid out a town for his association on the Kansas river, eight miles below Fort Riley, and named it Ashland. A large course between the United States and Canada would still be in force.

Mr. Marcy then proceeds, without allusion to the recommendations in the report, to refer to the recommendations in the report, to refer to the recommendations in the report, to refer thought, was "probably" the one thing necessary!"

Kansas, and has laid out a town for his association on the Kansas river, eight miles below course between the United States and Canada would still be in force.

Sunder Wilson.—We are glad to learn that the attack which disabled to the recommendation on the Kansas river, eight miles below for the Cuban Junta, who course between the United States and Canada would still be in force.

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Sunder Wilson.—We are glad to learn that the attack which disabled to the cost to this city, discovered by the information course between the United States, are discovered by the information for the Cuban Junta, who course between the United States, and the cost to this city, discovered by the information of the Cuban Junta, who course between the United States, are discovered by the information of the Cuban Junta, who course between the United States, are discovered by the information of the Cuban Junta, who course between the United States, are discovered by the information of the Cuban Junta, who course between the United States, are discovered by the information of the Cuban Junta, who course between th

"The plan consisted in raising companies of from twenty-five to thirty insurgents, under the By late Chilian papers received at New York, of the Junta, and residing at Trinidad, Villaclava, Sancti Spiritus, Remedios, Consolacion, &c.: each chief of a band to have regular pay of about \$100 per month; premiums were also offered to volunteers. M. Pinto was President of the Insurrectionary Junta at Havana.

"Amongst the papers was also found a pr lamation in his handwriting, with pencil, in which he announces 'another 12th of October.' making allusion by that date to the recent assas sination of Castaneda. It is also almost estab ished that Pinto would propose to a man named Rodriguez to assassinate General Concha, and Manzano, his first lieutenant. But Pinto denies all this. He only admits that he had an inter view with Castro, remonstrating against meas ares that led to the gradual abolition of slave y in Cuba. But there was found on him, in his own handwriting, notes relating to the arrangement of troops in different parts of the

"Proof of the intended invasion exist also The points for a landing were Mautua, Neuvi tas, Casilda, and a little bay near Santiago General Quitman was to command. He was to ome with four steamers and 3,500 men."

The Prisoners in Havana. Harana, March 16 .- The "military commis

on," with the prisoners Pinto, Cadalzo, and inelo, seem to have exceeded their powers under the laws of the land, in view of the poluted source of the testimony upon which they acted. The "Auditor of War" refused his ap proval of the proceedings and the sentence The consequence followed in the construction of a board for revision of the sentences pass ed, which resulted in the condemnation of Ra mon Pinto to fourteen years' "presidio" servitude, Juan Cadalzo to eight years, and Nicolas Pinelo to six years' banishment from Cuba, to reside in Spain .- National Intelligencer.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.) SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Rumored Death of the Czar Confirmed-As cension to the Throne by Alexander II. New York, March 27, 1855.

The Atlantic arrived here this morning, with ighly important intelligence. She left Liverpool at 2 P. M., on the 10th. The Emperor Alexander II has succeede peaceably to the Russian throne, and has is sued a manifesto, stating that he will adher

the policy of his father Nicholas. Grand Duke Constantine and his other brothers, and the principal officers of the empire, have taken oaths of allegiance. The new Czar has confirmed Gortschakoff's revious instructions to egotiate, and the first preliminary conference as been holden at Vienna. Nicholas had previous to his death, recalled Menschikoff and appointed Gen. Gortschakoff to the chie

The Allies have ordered their generals to press forward the war. There had been more fighting in the Crimea. The French had stormed a redoubt skilfully erected by the Russians during the night. Several hundred sol diers were killed. There was a strong rume that the Grand Duke Michael was wounded this engagement, and had since died in Sebas

Serious difficulties continue in Ticino, Swit zerland.

The Belgian crisis continued. The King of Denmark is sick. The Czar expired shortly after noon on Frilay, March 2d. His disease was atrophy of he lungs. He was sick only a few days. last words were to the Empress: "Tell Fred erick (King of Prussia) to continue attached to Russia, as he has hitherto been, and never for get his father's words." He said a few words before his death, and succeeded in effecting a reconciliation between his two eldest son

ore at variance. The news of the Czar's death was received in ingland with demonstrations of joy.
At Berlin, the Court placed itself in more ng, and orders were issued for the whole Prus ian army to wear symbols of mourning to our weeks. At Vienna the news caused grea

In Paris, the police officers have arrested some ballad singers for chanting verses dis-respectful to the dead Czar. Immediately upon the death of Nicholas b

ig made known in Paris, orders were sent to ien. Canrobert, in the Crimea, to press on the ege of Sebastopol with the utmost vigor.
Of the departure of Napoleon for the sec action nothing additional is known. Gen. Wedell had left Paris on his return to Berlin, bearing, it was said, instructions which would insure the conclusion of a treaty between Prussia and the Western Powers.

Ratifications of the treaty with Sardinia had A dispatch dated Sebastopol, March 5, reach d Paris on the 7th, stating that fifty thousand Russians were threatening the English force t Balaklava.

The French had destroyed the works around ne Malakoff tower, but with great loss.

Breadstuffs were dull at 2d. decline. Wheat had declined 1s.; flour 1s. Corn-Baring re ports a fair business in London.

Iron was quiet. American stocks were quiet and unchanged Money was easier.

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Flour, State brands - - - \$8:81 @\$9.50 Flour, State brands, extra . . . 10.00 (@12.75

134(0)

0 @ 00

Coffee, Java - - -

Flour, Western - - - 9.37 (@ 9.81 Flour, Southern . . 9.18 (@ 9.87) Corn Meal 4.25 @ 4.56 Wheat, white - - . 2.36 (@ 2.37 Wheat, red - - - -Corn, white - -00 (a) 98 Corn, yellow 52 (0) Oats - - - . Clover Seed 10.25 (@00.00 Timothy Seed 0.00 @ 3.25 0.85 @ 0.00 10 (2) 21 610 Bacon, Sides . Bacon, Hams - -14.00 (@15.00 9.00 (@11.50 Lard, in barrels 10 Lard, in kegs -10² 19 12½ 11¾ 1010 111(a) 14 (a) 141 91(0) 12

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The tenth Quarterly Meeting of the Free Demoatic League of Monroe County, Indiana, will be held the Court House in Bloomington, on Saturday, the 72 April, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

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